

Premier Issue

Wartburg

magazine



A letter from the editor

Herein lies the first issue of **Wartburg Magazine**. The obvious question is, "why?" Last year, a bunch of journalism types were down at a local drinking establishment, and someone said, "Hey, Beck, you're not doing anything next year. Why don't you start up a magazine?"

"Are you crazy?" I asked. "What would I want to go and do that for? That would be work, and work is against my code of ethics." But after a few more Moscow Mules, the idea started to sound more and more interesting. After all, I was always saying there were a lot of stories that were just too complex for the *Trumpet* to cover because of its limited amount of space. And it was true, I really didn't have anything to do.

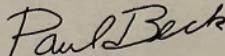
So based on the premise that there were a lot of stories on campus that simply could not be adequately handled by the current media outlets, I set out to design a magazine, cleverly enough called "Wartburg Magazine."

Admittedly, even a five-page-long story can't completely handle a complex question such as prejudice, as this month's cover attempts to do. What it can do is provoke discussion and raise questions. That, in a sentence, is the purpose of this magazine: to stimulate thought and discussion on issues that are often ignored. If this edition does that, then we have succeeded.

In this, our first of three issues, we attempt to deal with a number of international issues, a fitting theme in this year of "Wartburg, Waverly and the World." Our cover story deals with questions of prejudice on the Wartburg Campus. As mentioned above, it is in no way an exhaustive study of racial attitudes on the Wartburg Campus. Rather, it is a look at ideas that some Wartburg students, faculty members and administrators have on the issue.

Although the story is not so pretentious as to offer a set of answers to the problems of prejudice on campus, we hope it will help the reader to begin to understand the problems. The story is meant as a starting point, not an end. Where the reader goes from here is up to him or her.

With that in mind, I invite you to read on and to raise questions.



Paul Beck,
Editor, Wartburg Magazine

Wartburg

magazine

Fall Term, 1981
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House divided

Wartburg students, administrators and faculty members discuss racial relations on campus in a year of Wartburg, Waverly and the World

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A house divided

Students share thoughts on racial attitudes on campus

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**COVER
STORY:**

Efforts in the last three years to raise the international student population on Wartburg's campus to 7.5 percent of the student body have been successful. Seventy-five foreign students from 13 different countries now enjoy the academic and social atmosphere of Wartburg.

Better relations with Antioch Baptist Church of Waterloo and other predominantly black institutions, coupled with active recruitment of blacks, indicates a growing minority population is also in the making for the college.

In a year headlined with the theme "Wartburg, Waverly and the World," however, real problems, none of them new, continue to rear an ugly head over this liberal arts institution—problems that no one-year awareness-heightening program will completely eliminate.

Place any host of names on the problem: prejudice, racism, bigotry, discrimination. Regardless of the label used, the effects of the phenomenon manifest themselves in attitudes, emotions and behaviors.

Wartburg may claim success in the recruitment issue, both in regard to international and minority students. The fact remains, however, the goals set by the college are still insignificant percentages when compared to the number of white, Anglo-Saxon Protestant students that register for classes each fall.

It is obvious that the minority will always remain the minority at Wartburg, and those students must learn to deal with life at the school from that perspective.

Ali Bebbin, a senior political science/sociology student from Tehran, Iran, has experienced a wide variety of pressures throughout his college career, both because of his national origin and the political reaction in the US to events in Iran.

Bebbin speaks with a mixture of philosophical and practical observations on the situation:

"I think there is more ethnocentrism and fictionalism than there is racism...people have a very fictional view of who the foreign students are, how

they live or how they used to live.

"Just because they've never been exposed to anything foreign, to them, their reality comes from TV. Then they come to college and see the faces that are different...people with a different sense of humor, a different sense of everything.

"I guess Americans don't realize that most of it is just a matter of socialization. I mean, we have been socialized to view reality in different ways. I was socialized to see reality in a certain way when I was back in Iran...

"If our fictions aren't very good, we aren't going to like it very much."

Bebbin holds an attitude which is interesting to consider in light of the powerful influence the majority exerts on the minority in society.

"I think this is the American's country—the fact of the matter is that we are here to get an education. Americans are free to believe as they wish.

Do I resent it? I'd rather see something different. I'd rather see that they at least know something about me before they hate me. I really love an intelligent enemy—I do. If somebody really knew me and said, 'I hate you because of what you are,' then I'd say it's all right. But somebody who doesn't have any idea, except from TV or movies or the horrible news (I think the TV news is this country is just the worst), people come from that background and they form opinions about you which, I guess, they are entitled to do.

"I guess I don't like it. I guess I'd prefer to see that they are learning something, especially because we are supposedly getting a liberal arts base...I think it's just sad that people don't know as much as they could consider the US is the educational super power of our time.

"Some people know they don't know enough about other cultures, but they don't care. Others think they know. They think that TV gives them the best picture of what's going on. It could—it really could give them that picture. But just look at the

terminology used on TV. The World Series, for instance. I'm going to watch it, but that is by no means the "world" series. Baseball is only played in four countries. "World Series" is a fictional term. How can you have a "world series" like that? Or the "Wide World of Sports"? It's all the US. And I think people tend to generalize then that it is the world. It's just not true.

"When I was back home the world of sports as I knew it was totally different. I guess we're all victims of this. I'm not saying that we foreign students are not that way; we are. But I guess we must realize, especially on the college level, that our reality, whatever it is, is constructed."

In addition to this fictionalism, Bebbin sees another phenomenon in American society which is found, not surprisingly, on Wartburg's campus. Bebbin's term for this concept is the "cult of friendliness." And he says this makes it difficult to truly know if a friend or acquaintance is prejudiced. He believes it is an expectation of the majority of Americans that being a good citizen means being friendly to foreigners, whether one actually feels friendly or not.

The cult of friendliness, in Bebbin's view, is merely a facade, a mask in direct opposition to the actions of American society.

"Sooner or later people must realize where they are. They are not on a different planet. This is Earth here, and they must share it with other people. If they don't want to share it, that's a different story. If they want to take it all, I have no argument."

"But if they insist on making the claim that they want to share, then I really feel there is a really big injustice being done. For instance, people here all day talk so much about how much they have to spend on foreign oil.

"If they go to a third-world country where they do not have oil, it's just amazing how much they suffer. I mean all the people familiar with the oil business know that the people who suffer the most from the increased cost of oil are the people in the third-world nations, like Bangladesh or like some of the African nations. Those are the people who are just being crushed."

"They are already poor, and now they have to pay six or seven dollars a gallon for gasoline. And then people complain about it here. There is, I suppose, nothing they can do about it. The way I see it, it's just a very big injustice."

"I don't see how people think we have the right to own certain lands or own the right to exploit oil and other natural resources."

"If they do truly want to share, they can't keep going on like this. There has got to be a better understanding of how they could manage to survive."

"Everyone knows now that the whole world can be blown in 30 minutes by some stupid mistake. I think this apathy is just going to make it worse and worse because people are not paying attention to the things that are going to affect them."

"They are not even being true individualists." If they were true individualists they would care about what is going to affect them. It seems as though the public really does not care about world affairs. I mean, what happens in Egypt today is going to affect you. That's just the reality. It won't probably affect you in the sense that you may have to eat a different food or something, but sooner or later it will affect you or your children. The madness cannot continue like this."

"There is a myth that because there have been property and fights in history, that this must continue. It doesn't have to continue. The moment people realize this, they can change it and we could begin to live in a much nicer environment with less attention to the things that are really non-essential, like how strong we are and constantly being worried whether there is going to be a bombing, who is going to be killed."

"I really think the moment people really want to solve many of these problems, they will be solved. People are human all over the world. They want to live. They have the same desires, and they want to live well. There are enough goodies—thanks to God there are enough goodies. They don't have to be worried about anything."

"There is no need to continue this ugliness. That so-and-so Russians or so-and-so Iranians are warmongers or communists—there can be differences. There just is not going to be a day when everyone will agree on everything—that's just impossible. But it can be much better."

"If we want to make it better, then the place to start is here...by getting a realistic point of view, by grasping something real rather than fictional. Because Americans who have been abroad are just blown away, and they've only been as far away as Western Europe. These are the people who shaped our country, and yet the US students abroad are surprised."

"Maybe if everyone could be a little more open-minded we'll have less problems."

Herlanda Williams, a senior biology/chemistry major from Chicago, finds racism to be primarily an unconscious influence on Wartburg's campus.

"I don't think Wartburg students practice an overt type of racism. Half the time I don't think people know they hold these views."

"Usually people don't show it, but when you talk to someone you can tell how they feel about most things. It's not that difficult to pick out."

"Generally I ignore this kind of behavior. I don't feel anything toward it. I'm not here to change anybody's opinions. I think it would be impossible to do that. I don't let it bother me, because there's no reason to let it bother me."

"I don't pity those people either. It's not my problem, it's theirs. I don't have to deal with it."

"Williams is in accord with Bebbin when the issue boils down to the question of why. She also sees it as a matter of socialization.

People grow up with prejudice. The first Polish joke I heard, I heard on this campus. People swap jokes with their grandparents, so they grow up with it. People have their stereotypes, and it's hard for them to accept someone different who holds the same values, reads the same books, has done the same things or even more. It's hard for the prejudiced to realize that a different person can be very like them in many ways, even if they've never dealt with (a minority) before."

Angry anti-Iranian sentiment flared on campus following the capture of the American hostages. Senior Ali Bebbin, a Wartburg student from Iran, says many Americans have a fictional view of foreign students.





"In Chicago, compared to here, things are different because the people are closer to the blacks. They can see what's happening in the black neighborhoods. Most of the time, they are justified in a lot of their beliefs. The thing is that they generalize it. They put it off onto all blacks when it can be just a few."

"There I would think they are more justified in their beliefs rather than out here where there are very few blacks, and they don't know...some here have never met blacks. My roommate's freshman year had never met a black. They have stereotypes they grew up with from watching TV, reading books or by what people have told them. It's a different type of prejudice, and I think theirs is unjustified."

"It's really difficult to explain how it feels to come here from a different environment and just be surrounded by people I don't feel understand me completely."

"I had to carve out my own place when I got here. There will always be people who won't accept me, and I just do my best to avoid them. If I know there is someone who just can't get along with me or refuses to, I avoid them."

"I have my own group of friends I hang out with. Once you make your friends, it's not that much of a problem."

"I've been here four years, and I'll tell you, I go back to Chicago for a week at a time, and when I'm there, I act differently. I've gone through a lot of different experiences here. It's taught me much about dealing with people."

"I think things are pretty much the same compared to when I went to high school in Chicago. I never really socialized then, and I don't now. I don't think I've changed drastically."

"I've talked with my parents before about how whites would be treated in an all-black environment, and I really think they would be treated better than we are in many situations. The whites in my neighborhood at home have never had any trouble. If a black, however, moves into a white neighborhood, there's always trouble no matter how you look at it."

"If a white marries a black, and blacks don't like mixing any more than whites do, I think it's accepted more readily by the blacks than the whites."

"I don't see very many whites going to black neighborhoods, though, or many whites going to all-black schools. I see more than a few blacks who can come to a school like Wartburg and get along, though."

"I don't mean to sound like I'm paranoid or like the Wartburg campus is all against me. It's a nice campus. I've had a few problems, not many. People don't bother me. I think it's more a fact that three-fourths of the campus ignores me, they won't even acknowledge I'm here."

"The other one-fourth that I know, I get along fine with, and they get along with me. I won't say that anyone is outside my window burning crosses or anything. I don't want to give that impression. But I would say there is an undercurrent of racism here."

"In the time I've been here, I think race relations have improved a lot. It could just be the different personalities of the kids who are here now as compared to when I first came. There still aren't a lot of blacks on campus, but I think we're getting along a lot better now."

Dr. Kent Hawley, vice president for student affairs and dean of students, documents Williams' assertion that there are few blacks on campus and comments that this is a possible cause for some of the minority students' problems.

"At present there are approximately 20 blacks on campus...we started last year a conscious effort to recruit more blacks...I would hope we could get to a minority student population of about 40 or 50. It's a real hardship on the black students now to run the programs that have been established with so few people."

"With around 50 black students there would be a better support group—a strong work group—to carry out activities on campus. It's no coincidence that the president has been down speaking at Antioch Baptist Church (in Waterloo), the largest black church in the state of Iowa."

"We're trying to develop a really positive relationship with the black community so that they can see this as a school where their students should attend."

"The best recruiting is when we can get black students on campus to talk with others. I think for a while last year the black students on campus felt they weren't getting much attention or support here, but then they went to the state conference and found out that they didn't have as bad a situation as students on many other campuses."

"As far as the future," Williams says, "I think it's an individual thing as to whether it can improve. I don't think it'll be the attitudes of the white student body that will improve that much, because they all basically come from the same type background. So maybe it won't improve that much."

"I think it will be up to the blacks to do the mixing and not limit themselves. The whites who will mix with them will be the key to any improvement that will be achieved."

"When you first come here as a black student, it's very difficult, especially if you're from the inner city, and your graduating class was all black like mine was...it's hard to come here and make friends with people you don't understand. But we seem to do it. A few stay, a few leave. But those who stay try to make an impact on the student body. They try to show the rest of the students that they are just regular people like everybody else."

"For me, that's what I try to do. I would just like people to know that I'm like everybody else. So if I get mad, I get mad. On the other hand, for me, I also don't want people to forget I'm black. I don't want that to be the only thing they think about."

"I'm sure it's the same way for many of the foreign students, too. It seems they have more problems than we do, with the language, for instance, to top it off. We want to be considered first as individuals, but we'd like for everyone to remember that we're a little different."

Hawley talks of the black influence on campus as not only different, but somewhat special—a positive force, in many respects.

"This is the most constructive and effective leadership I've seen within the minority group in the years I've been here. They're really a great group...and they set the tone. There used to be a split in members of the organization between those who were really activists and those who wanted to cooperate and be friends with everybody."

"Now the balance has shifted...the minority students have changed the name of their organization from the Black Awareness Cultural Organization to the Minority Awareness Organization to include Hispanics and others, and just overall have adopted a more loving, caring attitude toward their goal as a campus student group."

'I think for a while last year the black students on campus felt they weren't getting much attention or support here...'

hood at home have never had any trouble. If a black, however, moves into a white neighborhood, there's always trouble no matter how you look at it.

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The majority of the "they" international and minority students refer to may be in a more precarious situation than those against whom they discriminate. For many, prejudice is a "family tradition" of sorts, and the current generation is embroiled in confusion as to why they must perpetuate racism.

Some choose to strike out against previous generations' exertion of power over the minority and feel heated glances from behind raised eyebrows in response. Others follow in their parents' and grandparents' footsteps, never knowing the why behind their actions.

Those who break from the standard find a world of possibilities at their disposal through the new perspective they can enjoy through the experiences of new-found friends from varying backgrounds.

"I think foreign and minority students give those of us who come from small-town Iowa an opportunity to integrate, a chance to meet people from different backgrounds," says Dave Leland, a junior chemistry major from Solon. "I grew up in a town where there were no blacks. I never went to school with any blacks before now...But I guess on the other side of the coin, we never really knew what was wrong with them, either."

"I think here we get a chance to learn how minorities feel about different things, to relate some of what we read about tensions and pressures, how minorities really do manage to integrate...

"The minorities here give this specific isolated community, where a great majority of students come from similar backgrounds in middle-class America, more of a chance to meet people who came from very different backgrounds, in particular, say, the Viet Namese."

"A lot of these students have backgrounds so vastly different from our own that it's really hard to compare. It's interesting to talk to those students to find out what we read in the newspapers about things that affected them and what happened to them during various times is factual."

"For instance, one of the guys on my floor was in Viet Nam when Saigon fell. He was one of the original boat people that came over here. Just the stories of what Viet Nam was to him and our government policies of that time...He went first to Malaysia—they turned the group he was with away. Basically, for them, it was a do-or-die situation; they were out of food and water."

"When they came here they were treated, at times, very badly. I think this was just because they were different. The students here are not accustomed to meeting people from different backgrounds. It's just the simple things they do differently—from the most obvious, like the way they talk and look, to the finer cultural practices. They're not accustomed to America, so they don't always understand why we do what we do and vice versa. That makes the situation difficult for them."

"For me it's very difficult; how can you look at a guy who's gone through all that and treat him as less of a person? As a resident assistant here, I've kind of had a chance to see how these people work and live and how many of them want to keep to themselves, because they do have socializing problems."

"A lot of these students are really frustrated. The ones who do succeed in adjusting are the ones who manage to make a friend or two initially and then, through those people, meet more people. I see a lot of them who never get that opportunity. Minority and international students often room together. It's hard for them to find an American student to room with. I think the ones who can not only get along better, but both students profit from the venture."

"With the number of foreign students I have on my floor, I see what can happen. There's one situation where a foreign student does have an American roommate, and because freshmen have lots of activi-



ties to carry out in common, this particular student's experience is tremendously beneficial."

"Then, there are other situations where they have such a hard time getting to meet American students...I think, too, that a lot of them have grade pressures that maybe some of the Americans don't have. A lot of the courses that take are difficult because they are having problems with the language, and they spend a lot of time working very hard."

"To me, it's amazing how many of them are capable of conversing well. If I picture myself in the same situation, I would be one of the people who are bombing out socially and everything. I know I wouldn't be able to do it."

"I make a point of spending time with some of the foreign and minority students, at least asking them how they're doing, how their classes are going, when I can. Yet there are people I just never have a chance to see."

The issue of blacks on campus is a difficult thing for Leland to speak about. In the years he has been a Wartburg student, he has seen great things come from that faction of campus. This seems in direct opposition to the stereotype he has grown up surrounded by.

"It's hard to talk about this. I think it really depends on the individual. It's awkward to separate people like that, but I can think of really outstanding leaders who were among the few blacks on campus. Take Jim Sampson (a 1981 graduate who is currently employed as an admissions counselor at Wartburg), for example. He did a lot. He participated in a lot of things and was definitely influential on campus."

"I think in this respect, the issue boils down to family background. In my family I never heard the word 'nigger' or anything like that ever. I learned that when I went to school, I guess."

Dr. Dan Arkelin, assistant professor of psychology, says he'd be "really reluctant to say that humans possess an inborn tendency to be prejudiced." But Arkelin would support Leland's point that although he did not learn racism at home, many students do, and many other students pick it up from peers and teachers in school.

"I think to try to come up with a genetic basis for a social behavior like this would be a mistake. But who's to say? Maybe we do have a gene for the majority to try to suppress the minority, but I think that's just science fiction at this point."

"I would say there is a more evidence to prove

In an effort to better relations between black and white students, the Black Awareness Cultural Organization (now Minority Awareness Organization) instituted a black awareness week on campus.

these kinds of discriminatory behaviors are learned, that they are indoctrinated in us by the culture."

Leland considers part of any race relations problem Wartburg might have to be a question not of the amount of interaction possible, but the quality of interaction.

"You can create a lot of events, but if they are not well-received, well-participated in, then you haven't done anything toward the assigned goals."

"I think things on more personal basis are improving. I think people are beginning to overcome the initial difficulties of acceptance of the 'different' students. The more time they spend here, the more we get used to seeing them, and we get to know them. They're becoming as much a part of the community as anyone else."

"We're learning not to feel sorry for or ignore those people anymore. I don't think I ignore people even if they're way out of line. I'm in a position where I can do something about it, too. This particular point in time for many of these minority and foreign students is very stressful. Many have just been separated from their parents and will be for quite a while."

"I like to think, though, that by continuing their educations, many of these people will reach their

aid from American sources; it's a big source of revenue for the school."

"The full realization of what those people are purchasing in regard to education I think is unclear to them. We do now have second generation foreign students on our campus, but for the most part that recruiting measure can't be used."

"If the college is truly looking for a blend of international students, they certainly aren't operating from a very broad base...how many Mexican or Canadian students do we have? We only have a very few European students on campus so I don't think our goal is really trying to create a true blend of ethnic backgrounds."

"I don't think they've ever lied about the school, but you can tell they sometimes distort the truth. For instance, so few have a chance to go back home; they don't realize how separated they'll be from their families."

"A lot of the foreign students take advantage of the opportunity, however, they spend a couple years here and then go to a major U.S. university to get their degree."

Carolyn McClure, a junior English major from Belmond, thinks one of the coping mechanisms for foreign and minority students use to combat the new feelings they experience is segregation—living with others in the same predicament.

"The fact that foreign students stay much of the time in their own little groups proves that we have racism on this campus. This year a lot of black students are staying in their groups, too. We don't intermix with them, and they stay as far away from us as they can."

"We view them as being very different, and we don't take the time to understand where they're coming from. It's just easier to mix with our own kind. It's a challenge to take the time to get to know them, it's a challenge many American students won't take."

"Mixing with one's own kind" is a basic behavior seen in psychological studies dealing with the topic of self-concept and this has certain implications for Wartburg's situation.

"I think there's a lot of psychological research that suggests that we do feel uncomfortable or threatened by something different from us," Arkkelin said. "There are a couple reasons for this. The 'attraction' literature shows that we are more attracted to those like us...because that similarity reinforces our self-concept."

"The fact that there is someone like me suggests that the way I am is right or correct. Secondly...similar things are threatening to us because in essence they suggest to me that I may not have a lock on the truth. These two aspects...tend to explain some of the bad things that are happening with the term scapegoating. In some respects, minorities are (scapegoats)...because they are not in a position to defend themselves."

"I don't know what we can do. International Club tries to do things on campus...parties, food fairs—trying to show the various cultures a little bit. But it's difficult to get everyone on campus to do things together...a lot of bright students don't feel they can take the time to go to different functions put on by the club."

"A lot of it depends on whether one knows someone in a group. If you know someone, you're likely to go to the things they do. Since a lot of American students don't know any foreign students they don't go to find out what it's all about."

"The foreign students do take advantage of programs like the Learning Resources Center and tutors, but considering that foreign students make up one-tenth of the student body and so few them receive government aid, they pay for it strictly on their own...I think the expense is very minimal considering the outlay they make to get an education here."



'It's a challenge to take the time to get to know the minority students; it's a challenge many American students won't take.'

long-term goals. They can draw a little satisfaction from that. I think it makes the hard work worth it. We have to respect these people for this.

"From my experience, in the courses I take for my major, I see no difference in the way professors treat minorities. In fact, in my physics class there are only three white males; it's virtually all minorities. I see no difference in their treatment. Dr. (Donald) Roisen gave hard tests, and everyone agrees on that. It doesn't matter who you are or what you are."

"I think it may be the type of courses I'm taking, but the language barrier doesn't seem to be much of a problem. I'd be interested in seeing how someone like this would do in a literature class."

The problem, as Leland views Wartburg's situation, is one of sweeping generalizations.

"We have to consider the individuals we can see on campus who are good friends of students from foreign countries or blacks. On the other hand, there are also people who do not find any benefit in interacting. Their vision of people is so narrow, so confined to their peer group, that they see no need to expand themselves, to meet some different people whether they be black, Vietnamese, Indonesian or Malaysian."

"Sometimes I get a little frustrated with how the Admissions Office tries to bring over the international students...I guess I'd say the promotion is good, it's needed. But it does come right down to money, and sometimes that works bad for the students. Sometimes I don't think they're given a straight line on what it's going to be like when they get here."

"When they decide to leave home thousands of miles away to come to a small American college they don't expect to fly into the Waterloo airport and land in a cornfield. I often wonder how this college is sold over there to those people. It comes down to a lot of money when one considers the number of foreign students here and how few of them receive any

"Communication is a lot of the problem... We don't take the time to hear what they're saying. I have a lot of trouble understanding what they're saying. I have a lot of trouble understanding what they're saying because of their thick accent, so I know I'm guilty of just avoiding them or not go out of my way to talk to them. Communication is a big deal, but it can be overcome if we just take the time.

"Peer pressure and politics are other factors. The Vietnamese, for instance, are at the bottom of the totem pole right now because of the war; there are still some bad feelings because of that.

"Much of the campus also looks toward what it can get out of the relationship... those people don't see all that can be gained from productive interaction. If they don't see any benefit, they won't pursue a relationship.

"There's a lot to be gained from knowing different people of different cultures with different ideas, but American culture is such that we're the right one. We're the only culture we need to know. So why look to anyone else?

"We can get a better clue as to who we are by knowing other people. It gives us a better view of what we want to get out of life."

Rod Pritchard, a junior business major from Dysart, thinks the issue of racism is more complicated than just a need for more understanding. He believes each group has individual characteristics and must be considered in that light.

"I think there's a big difference between the various minority and international factions on campus. I think there are different contributions made, and the contributions made by foreign students, as opposed to black students, are different.

"I think some of the black students on campus have made significant contributions through the Black Awareness Cultural Organization, which no longer exists—it's now the Minority Awareness Organization—they've made contributions of making their plight as a minority group more visible to the campus through Black Awareness Week.

"I think more people are receptive to the black students and know more about them because of that.

"I would be a bit more contemptuous toward what the foreign students have contributed, because I'm not convinced that they have contributed that much directly to the main stream of the Wartburg Campus.

"I know, for example, that there have been a lot of problems on the men's floors in Clinton Hall and Heiron Hall with some foreign students who don't interact favorably with other floor members. By that I mean that they don't seem to accept the fact that they are, as members of the campus, expected to live by some rules of the campus, whether they are written rules of the campus or more socially-oriented unwritten rules that most other campus members adhere to.

"I think communication is a factor that leads to problems in the residence halls, but more generally communication becomes a problem because foreign students take up a great deal of the individual professor's time, and majority students at times get down on foreign students for that.

"However, here at Wartburg, as I understand it, the criteria for admissions as far as the English aptitude test foreign students must take, has been raised. So, apparently, the college academicians feel this has been a problem in the past, and they're trying to change the situation by accepting only foreign students who have proven their competence in English.

"A lot of students feel that since tuition is supposedly the same for all of us to go here, why should foreign students take up so much extra time from a professor in comparison to other students?

"I think it is the problem of the college for not considering more of what the problems of the foreign students are... I think if they are trying to achieve the intermix of culture, which I don't see happening all that much now, college officials must consider the academic and social problems these recruited foreign students may experience.



"In many ways I think the college may be doing a great disservice to these students. Several of these students have left, and I'm sure it's due to problems they couldn't handle, both academic and social."

Problems can run deep in the minds of foreign students. Bad experiences in America can do more than send foreign students packing for home. Arkkelin goes one step further with Pritchard's concern, both in regard to foreign and minority students.

"Very often in the social sciences when studying the concept of self-concept, we deal in terms of the internalizing of what other people expect of us. Essentially, when we, as the majority, tend to discriminate against—to show bigotry toward—a minority, we are creating a self-fulfilling prophecy in regard to the worth of that individual, that these people are inferior. Those feelings of inferiority, those expectations...could become internalized in those people to fulfill this prophecy, and they could begin to develop a low self-concept."

"I think both groups, majority and minority, need to make the effort to interact...the Black Awareness Cultural Organization made itself available to the campus, and now the status of black students on campus has been raised. I think foreign students can do this, too."

"Majority students can do a lot, too, if they aren't turned off initially, as freshmen, by the foreign and minority students. As soon as that happens, sophomores, juniors and seniors of the future find it more difficult to integrate ideas with minority and foreign students."

"I think the fact that foreign students were always

Members of the foreign student club gather for a recent party. Seventy-five international students attend classes at Wartburg.



cooking in the bathroom when I was a freshman gave me a bad impression of their habits. I mean, I was employed by the college one Christmas vacation to do janitorial work, and I no more than got a thorough cleaning job done in the bathroom when those foreign students returned to the floor, and a guy cleaned a pheasant in the sink. I wasn't too happy. And there were other instances.

"Another example was that foreign students didn't have to participate in initiation. Everyone else was expected to participate by social custom and was reprimanded socially if they didn't. I think that is one of the rules, unwritten or written, that foreign students don't have to abide by to do so."

"As far as cooking in the bathroom went, they were certainly aware that this was against college policy. As far as initiation goes, it came down from the top to the resident assistants that if the foreign student didn't want to participate, he was not to be coerced with the means we were. Just from that experience, the foreign student becomes less a part of the floor, because he didn't participate in one of the most cohesive initial floor activities."

"I think the minority and foreign student figures used in promotion make the college appear to parents, contributors, alumni and others connected with the college think there really is a genuine intermix of cultures here. I don't think that's the situation at all. I think this campus may actually be more segregated than many others, like the University of Iowa or others. I think their campuses are much more intermixed."

"A reason for that, I believe, is that Wartburg recruits so many foreign students from the same areas. In that respect, they have the opportunity to segregate into a cohesive group of their own, independent of other groups, and not be forced to intermix. Certainly the majority does the same thing."

"I think if I were in their place I would hold to the phrase, 'When in Rome, do as the Romans do.' I think I would be very hesitant of being antagonistic socially to the extent that they are. They seem to feel they have as many, if not more, rights as anyone on this campus as far as tapping resources, such as professors' free time, tutors and other counseling situations go."

"I don't think many Americans would feel that way. While we are bound by laws, they are not because they are not citizens. They face only deportation. They don't seem to be bound by social law, either. I think that's necessary if they want to integrate."

"My conclusion is that there are many problems in regard to foreign students on campus, and they don't always come to the attention of the administration. I think that if we are going to continue the 7.5 percent foreign student population, or even go higher, that the college is going to have to deal with the integration problems and make more effort to get a wider base of integration."

So then "Wartburg, Waverly and the World," regardless of good intentions or good will, cannot wave a magic, thematic wand and erase the undercurrent of prejudice on campus. At best, it can begin to gnaw away years of conditioning Wartburg students have received at home and in the schools.

Those interviewed can't propose solutions to the problems of prejudice found on campus, there are no simple solutions to a complex problem. But each in their own way gives suggestions and encouragement to those motivated to improve the current situation.

"Wartburg Waverly and the World" is a starting place, a beginning of a new era, the start of future years of warm invitations for all who desire a quality liberal arts education, both in and outside the classroom, as those foreign and minority students stand at the entryway to a different world.



Healthy alternatives

Wartburg turns to wellness program

A new trend has swept the country, and Wartburg has joined the benefits. Health Awareness and holistic health teach people to be aware of the importance of nutritious foods and a good exercise program.

Randi Ellefson, Nurse—Director of Health Services, explained the popularity of wellness programs in the words of a health conference she attended this summer. "A reason that fitness is going over so big is that people will do something that they're adding to rather than it looks like I have to give up something."

Ellefson believes health awareness is important because "people don't want to hear about what they have to give up." They want to hear what they can add to their lives, said Ellefson, "and then when they add to their lives they want to get physically fit, they want to give up something." No one has to convince them to give up smoking or whatever, they know they feel better without it."

"It's an idea whose time has come," said Dr. Kent Hawley, Vice President for Student Affairs. It is time to move away from curative to preventive health—towards a healthier lifestyle. "This (health awareness and holistic health) should be the goal of a college," Hawley said. He sees this as part of the college's educational mission. It is important to get students to think in a healthy way. If students are taught a healthy lifestyle while in college it is probable that they will transfer that lifestyle to their post-college life, he said.

Interesting college students in a health awareness program is a challenge. College-aged students aren't interested in how long they can live, Ellefson said. "College kids aren't looking at longevity." They could care less about how long they are going to live. They want to live right now, so it is hard to

approach health awareness and holistic health from that angle. "Longevity is not on the top of their (the students') minds right now. They want to have fun and live it up. This is why it is important to make a health program fun so the participants decide they want to give up something."

Hawley echoed this feeling. It is "important to start with things that are fun and non-guilt producing." It must be the participants idea.

Health Awareness and holistic health fit into the liberal arts setting quite well. It mirrors the liberal arts college idea of dealing with all areas of academics to provide a well balanced education for the student. Holistic health is concerned with the whole person. It deals with the persons life-style and health style; their emotional, physical and spiritual well being. This is unlike the curative outlook on medical care which places more emphasis on the person's physical well-being.

Health awareness and physical health both deal with mental health. "You can't separate the body from the mind," Ellefson said. It is an important part of holistic health. One has to deal with the whole well being of a person. Ellefson said most of the time people just need someone to talk to, a good friend or confidant who is also a good listener. If more help is needed students can be referred to the Counseling and Assessment Center or the Cedar Valley Mental Health Clinic. Last year ten students were referred for counseling.

Health Awareness is only one of the many programs and services that the health service offers. Ellefson said her "first duty at Wartburg is to deliver medical care when she is able to take care of the medical problem and help the student find out what can be done without a physician's care." If the illness or injury is greater than she can deal with Ellefson

Wartburg
magazine

**SECOND
COVER:**

refers students to the Rohlf Memorial Clinic. Ellefson can give health advice and treatment for current illnesses, advise students how to take better care of themselves and give out non-prescription drugs.

Many programs and organizations have been started to encourage the promotion of health awareness. The Student Health Awareness Committee (SHAC), a national student health



'My first duty is to deliver medical care and to help the student find out what can be done without a physician's care.'

organization, was organized at Wartburg, replacing the Health Club of previous years. SHAC is different from the health club because they have a constitution. SHAC's basic objective is to promote wellness among students. They set guidelines early in the year as to what they would like to see the organization accomplish.

Two students from SHAC, President Suzette Luepke, senior, and Vice President Chris Kubik, accompanied Ellefson to a district SHAC conference in St. Paul, MN in October. They shared their ideas

and learned what other SHAC organizations do to promote wellness on their campuses.

SHAC has between 15-20 members. They serve on sub-committees in which they have a special interest. SHAC sponsors a running group, coordinated by Bob Zinn, Student Activities Director. Carla Stahlburg, senior, is chairman of the nutrition and weight control sub-committee.

SHAC also sponsored the first Wartburg bloodmobile. Planning for the bloodmobile began last May, because the Red Cross books their appointments six months in advance. The response to the bloodmobile was tremendous. The original goal was for 75 pints of blood. This goal was more than doubled with 173 people donating. Students in SHAC decided on having a bloodmobile because they wanted to do something that would promote the theme Wartburg, Waverly and the World. SHAC believed this would be an appropriate project, because the blood would not be just used by Wartburg students and residents of Waverly.

Another activity was a booth at the Renaissance Fair selling apples. SHAC sold a bushel-and-a-half of apples. Ellefson said their objective was to provide an alternative, nutritious, snack, not to make money. (The group raised a profit of 75 cents.)

Other activities included an aerobic dance class, taught by Sue Hagemann, in which 70 people participated. Originally SHAC had planned on 30-45 people showing an interest in the class. Because of the large response the group was divided into two groups. Each group met for an hour two nights a week through fall term.

Deb Newton, junior, took the class "to see what it was about. At first I was really worried about it

The crisis

Jean couldn't believe these kinds of things happen on a Christian college campus. Coming from a small Midwestern town she had never even attended a party where alcohol was served. Now, the first week away from home, they were having a beer mixer right outside her window.

"I had never seen anyone drunk before I came to college," she recalled. "I had a hard time dealing with everyone drinking, so I found a person with a similar viewpoint and talked it out."

Sue had no problems adjusting to her black roommate when she was a freshman. Her main adjustment involved dealing other students' reactions when they found out about her living situation.

Colleges and universities welcome thousands of new faces every fall. These college freshmen deal with many new and stressful situations, from locating the dormitory and the cafeteria to learning to live with a strange roommate.

Besides the obvious physical adjustments that must be made, freshmen must handle the emotional situations as well. They are at that necessary turning point when development must move one way or another. Social psychologist Erik Erikson calls it "the identity crisis."

It is the most pervasive aspect of the contemporary crisis on campuses. People no longer seem to



know who they are or how they fit productively into social structures.

Dr. Fred Ribich, assistant professor of psychology, says in late adolescence a change occurs in youth that psychology experts call "rebirth." Questions of trust reappear and the adolescent confronts four basic phases. Physiologically, a growth spurt appears at this time, sexual awareness increases, oftentimes separation from the family occurs and the youth must handle confusion over decisions of occupation and career.

According to Erikson the main task of adolescence is to build and confirm a reasonably stable identity. When answering questions such as "Who am I?" or "What am I to be?" they are composing an identity—giving themselves a sense of placement in the world.

How do young people respond? Ribich says there are two extremes that adolescents go to. The individual can completely accept all past norms and parental guidelines or completely reject all past life. This extreme involves the decision not to settle into one mold but to experiment with things the parents had rejected—drugs, alcohol, alternative lifestyles.

"College prolongs that period of crisis in searching for identity," says Ribich. "In the end college provides for a more healthy perspective."

College allows for a period of delay during which adolescents can experiment with or "try on" various roles, ideologies and commitments. It is a stage between childhood and adulthood when the individual can explore various dimensions of life without yet having to choose any. But as a result of this experimentation, many adolescents are left with a blurred self-image.

This is when role confusion occurs. Role confusion is a state characterized by bewilderment about

because I was all out of shape, and I didn't think that I could handle all the exercise and stuff that was going to be handed to us. But I really like it, now. It's not just boring exercises, you exercise to music." The exercises involved are sit-ups, jogging and dance steps. Newton said, "it is real good for relieving tension just before a test." It is the type of program that you can take with you after the class is over, said Newton. "You can do the exercises to any music on the radio."

Food Service has helped get the health awareness idea off to a good start. "Food Service is so great, they really are helpful," Kubik said. They have started the salad bar on Wednesday evenings. Fresh fruit is also offered on some days as an alternative to sweets. The Den offers a salad bar at noon during the weekdays for faculty and staff. The menu varies throughout the week.

"Well News" is a publication put out by Ellefson and SHAC. It is distributed through the resident assistants and posted on each floor. Topics covered include the importance of eating a good breakfast and social drinking. The issue of social drinking was done in cooperation with Project CORK.

The faculty has also become involved in the health awareness programs. Ellefson selected 26 key people to receive the Minnesota Wellness Journal. Her hope is "that they will share it with other people in their department." The journal covers new issues in health awareness. Some of the topics covered in the November issue were: Huge Keep Blues Away, Exercises That Work, Tips for Feeding Tots and a self care column.

The addition of the P.E. Complex in 1978 helped Wartburg students and Waiverly residents continue a

year-round exercise program. Waiverly residents can use the facilities by joining the Knights Sports Club. Facilities available include a weight machine, wrestling room, racquetball and squash courts, an indoor track and tennis and basketball courts.

"People are being better informed about nutrition and the benefits of regular exercise," said Karen Woltz, secretary for the P.E. Complex. "I believe that at first it was a fad, but it has become a well-known fact that exercise can prolong life."

Junior Jeff Walczyk prepares to give blood at a recent blood drive. The drive netted over 150 pints of blood for the Red Cross.



of identity

who one is, where one belongs and where one is going. It is an almost inevitable, sometimes even desirable, experience of adolescence.

Besides these psychological decisions, college freshmen must face new social situations. Because young people have a tendency toward cliquishness and intolerance, some are cruel in exclusion of others who are different—different meaning anything from skin color and culture to tastes or even petty aspects of dress and gesture. These factors determine whether a person is an "in-group" or an "out-group."

Erikson says to keep themselves together students temporarily overidentify with the heroes of cliques and crowds to the point of an apparent complete loss of individuality.

Jean was afraid of social situations before coming to college, and, if one is to believe Erikson, rightly so. Lynn wanted to learn to be organized and to discipline herself without worrying about being rejected by her peers.

Students are preoccupied with what they appear to be in the eyes of others as compared with what they believe they are, Erikson says. The adolescent is afraid of being forced into activities in which he or she would feel exposed to ridicule or self-doubt. This may be the reason for increased study and analysis of the effects of college initiations on freshmen.

College challenges the freshman's way of looking at the world, says Ribich. As a freshman a student needs a support group—someone or something to be familiar with—a home port where they can get refueled. "You just can't turn people loose in those situations," says Ribich.

Student organizations, sports and faculty members

constitute many of these support groups. The student is looking for people and ideas to have faith in. They are looking to be trusted.

For Sue, the college volleyball team provided support and security. Sue, Lynn and Jean all emphasize the importance of getting involved, becoming a part of the college life. They all regretted not participating in more college activities their freshman year.

College students not only help one another temporarily through discomforts by forming cliques and stereotyping themselves, their ideals and their enemies, they are also constantly testing each other's loyalties in the midst of inevitable conflicts of values.

Nevertheless Ribich believes there is no better support and encouragement for freshmen than upperclassmen. They are living proof to freshmen that college can be survived. Freshmen need access and exposure to these upper-division students. All-freshman residence halls could be detrimental to students, who would be forced into a situation of suffering together without learning.

The appeal of a small college, says Ribich, is the ability of freshmen to intermingle with all kinds of new people, ideas and experiences.

All people go through the process of identity confusion and diffusion, whether as a freshman at college or as a worker on the assembly line. "College leads to knowledge of alternatives," Ribich says. "It expands and exposes students to different ideas and people."

But identities are not fixed. They undergo constant reshaping throughout a person's lifetime. As Logan Pearsall Smith put it, "Don't laugh at a youth for his affectations; he is only trying on one face after another to find a face of his own."



Bread and justice

Proponent of NIEO discusses the proposals' intentions and impact on the world

Wartburg
magazine

**WORLD
VIEW:**

The current world economic order, according to Dr. James McGinnis, director of the Center for Peace and Justice in St. Louis, MO, is discriminatory toward third-world countries to such an extent that it is impossible for most of them to survive economically unless the rules are changed.

*For that reason, McGinnis supports a proposal passed by the United Nations called the New International Economic Order (NIEO). Its purpose is to change the power structures of the world to give third-world nations an equal chance in the world system. McGinnis discusses his thoughts about the NIEO in his book *Bread and Justice, Toward a New International Economic Order*.*

He spoke on campus in November as part of the Dell peace lecture series. Wartburg Magazine asked him about the NIEO:

WARTBURG MAGAZINE: What is the New International Economic Order?

MCGINNIS: It's a series of some 100 proposals and 25 to 30 principles that were passed by the United Nations in 1974 and '75 for restructuring the present international economic order, therefore the name: New International Economic Order.

These principles relate to issues of trade and foreign aid, multinational corporations, the transfer of technology, food, questions of debt and finance. The proposals are

designed to make the distribution of the world's economic resources more equitable, and they're also designed to make the distribution of voting power in international agencies more equitable. They're designed, in part, to achieve a redistribution of goods around the world as well as a redistribution of power. So it's both a redistribution of goods and a redistribution of power which are the basic goals of the New International Economic Order.

WM: Why is that needed?

JM: Because the present international economic order is just widening the gap between rich and poor around the world. The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. And what third-world countries are saying is that no amount of foreign aid really solves the problem, that what's needed is more fundamental change in the very structures—the rules of the game: the agencies that make the rules, like the International Monetary Fund, agencies that are controlled, by and large, by the wealthy nations of the world. And until the distribution of voting power in those agencies is changed the policies made by those institutions will benefit those who control them, and in a very real sense those who make the rules get the goods. That's why the NIEO envisions changing or redistributing the rule makers—allowing the third world to become part of the rule makers in the international economic order so that the rules will benefit third-world nations as well as first-world nations.

WM: What kind of response are these proposals getting? Are they making any headway?

JM: The negotiations around the implementation of the

NIEO broke down. They broke down after the fourth UNCTAD meeting (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1976). There were meetings in Paris called the North/South Dialogue that began in 1977, but those meetings basically went nowhere. The United Nations called a special session of the General Assembly in the Fall of 1980 to try and get the negotiations back on track. That special session ended without agreement on how to get the negotiations back. There was a compromise vote at the end that the US and Great Britain opposed that would allow for the resumption of negotiations.

So with the failure of that special session to resume the negotiations for the implementation of those 100 proposals, or even two or three of them, the Cancun Summit was an attempt to bring together the leaders of representative first-world and third-world nations to say "What can we do to get this thing back on track? How can we get global negotiations, which was the phrase being used for the negotiation of some of the 100 proposals, back on track?"

With Cancun, there's a possibility, at least, that they may, in fact, be back on track. The General Assembly of the United Nations is deciding that right now. But at least Reagan agreed to show up, which he was reluctant to do at the beginning. The United States is the basic obstacle to the negotiations.

WM: Why do you see us being the obstacle there? What is motivating our dissention?

JM: This is involved. The basic struggle at the 11th Special Session, in August and September of 1980, "was where would the negotiations take place?" Would they take place in the specialized agencies? For instance, would it be in the International Monetary Fund where reform of the International Monetary Fund would be negotiated? Or would it be in what was called the Committee of the Whole, a special committee set up in the United Nations where each nation of the world had one representative and one vote? Where would reform, for instance, of the IMF take place? Would the negotiations take place in the Committee of the Whole, where each nation of the world had one vote? Or would it take place within the IMF itself, where voting power is distributed according to the amount of money you put in? So effectively ten nations of the world control the votes of the IMF.

The third world wanted the negotiations to be in the Committee of the Whole, where it was one nation, one vote. The US and a few other first-world countries wanted the negotiations to take place in the specialized agencies which they control.

The basic struggle is over power. Those who make the rules get the goods. If the specialized agencies make the rules, and the decision making power in those bodies are dominated by the first-world countries, then the rules that come out of those agencies are going to benefit primarily first-world countries. So that was the major struggle at the Eleventh Special Session, and that's why it broke down. A compromise was reached where the negotiations would take place in the specialized agencies and their recommendations would come from the Committee of the Whole and the Committee of the Whole would somehow coordinate all the different recommendations that would come from each of the specialized agencies, and so would have some say in the actual decisions that would be made, changes that would be made in the International Economic Order. The United States didn't want that compromise, because again they felt that they would be outvoted—or could be outvoted—in the Committee of the Whole. They didn't want to take any chances that the present rules would really be changed.

They see the present system basically working fine for us. And our approach consistently is the NIEO from the beginning is to say "a little more aid here, a little lower tariffs there, perhaps. But tinker with the system, because the system is working basically fine as far as what we know today. We have the highest standard of living in the world today, so why restructure something that's working well for us?"

That's the basic reason why we oppose it. We have opposed the creation of a real New International Economic Order because we would not be able to call the shots the way we're calling them today. And again those who make the rules get the goods. And it's as simple, I think, as that.

WM: It almost seems like a double standard. The United States says, "Let the magic of the market work." But it's only working for us and no one else.

JM: Yes, and we don't even allow the market to work. Secretary (William) Simon, the Treasury Secretary under Nixon and Ford, opposed the establishment of what is

called the common fund, which was the first big effort of the third world to achieve one measure coming out of these 100 proposals. That was the creation of a fund that would allow third-world countries that produce raw materials for export as the basic commodity that they export, to allow the creation of a buffer stock so that in, for instance, in tin or in wheat or in copper or in bananas or in sisal or cocoa, coffee, that in years there was a bumper crop, you could buy up the surplus, release that surplus carefully, in years there was drought or freezing so that you could regulate the price. There would be a more equitable or more even price for these raw material commodities.

Well that was tampering with the market system, and so Secretary Simon opposed that, because we believe in the free market determining prices. And yet in our own country we protect industry all the time from foreign competition by tariffs and quotas. What the third world is saying is "If you're going to tamper with the market system in your own country to protect your own workers, why not tamper with the market system in other parts of the world as well to protect third-world workers—third-world nations, who need the market system and raw materials, for instance, to be tampered with precisely so there can be greater predictability. Guaranteed supplies, fairer prices for these raw materials. If you're going to protect your workers, why not benefit us, too?"

So there is a double standard. We tamper with the system when it benefits us. We oppose any tampering with the system when the benefit is to be for someone else.

WM: One of the big problems seems to be with multinational corporations and their exploitation of the resources

'What the third world is saying is, 'If you're going to tamper with the market system in your own country to protect your own workers, why not tamper with the market system in other parts of the world as well?'

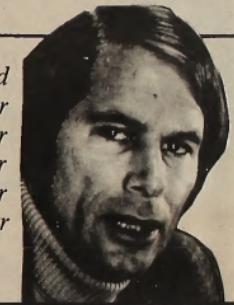
of third-world nations. If multinationals are asked to withdraw from those economies, what kind of impact is that going to have? Have they become too dependent on the MNCs?

JM: In certain situations, surely. They've become very dependent on the multinationals. A sudden withdrawal would create all kinds of dislocations. In some cases a withdrawal of the multinationals would force countries to pursue more self-reliant paths to development—to look to their own resources, their own limited capital, their own limited technological possibilities. It would force them to concentrate on using their labor force rather than relying heavily on capital-intensive approach of the multinationals, which means to substitute machines for people. Third-world countries have an abundance of labor, but they have a shortage of capital. So in some cases it might be really beneficial. But in the short-term it would have some real effect.

Multinationals could play a positive role if, and I'm going to lay down about four conditions, if they would concentrate on producing goods that meet basic needs rather than producing goods that cater to the luxury needs of a few.

Second, if they would concentrate on generating jobs as well as profits. This would mean again, not automatically using machines in every case when in the particular third-world country in which they are operating there is an abundance of labor. If they would look to the possibility of some labor-intensive technology they could have a greater impact, for good.

Third, I think, the multinationals need to open up decision making power to more representatives from third-world countries where they operate, and not just representatives from third-world business or governmental community.





but from labor and from other sectors of the society affected by the multinationals. I think in terms of the board of directors. In terms of corporate decision making at the local level, they need to open it up to greater participation on the part of workers as well as other sectors of the third-world society in which they operate.

And then I think, and this is a much harder and longer-term proposition, if multinationals would consider a specified period of time in which they would operate in that country and operate profitably in that period of time, but have a goal over a long period of time of transforming the operation of their enterprise to the host country, I think that would be a much better situation: a much more beneficial relationship. Now all of those things, plus a willingness to pay a higher percentage of taxes in the third-world countries, all of those things cut into the short-terms as well as the long-term profitability of the enterprise. And multinationals corporations are not interested in limiting their profits.

I think as they presently operate, they are generally, and there are always exceptions, but my research shows that they are more harmful than beneficial.

Now it's interesting that the multinational corporations have entered into these kinds of arrangements—limited

'The more we can link our lives with the lives of people in third-world countries and begin to discover how our nation relates to their efforts... we will be led to want to work for change at the policy level in this country.'

arrangements with second-world governments—with the communist countries. They're called co-production agreements, whereby the multinational enters into a contract with, say, the government of Romania to provide technical expertise in the setting up of a Romanian enterprise, owned and operated by the Romanian government. It's not a subsidiary of Ford or Pepsi or anything like that. But the multinationals come in and provide the technical expertise that's needed, and they're paid for that. And they're paid well enough for that to make it worth their while. But there's no ownership that's involved; there's no "we have to stay there forever to make it worth our while" relationship. It's a much more mutually beneficial relationship.

As it stands now, the power that the multinationals have compared to the economic and political power that the host governments of many third-world countries have is so out of balance that the multinationals generally call the shots. And as long as there's such an imbalance of power the relationship that emerges—the contract, the agreement—generally benefits the party with the greater power.

WM: Do you see the support Reagan is giving the MNC's as generally worsening the situation or maintaining it or leading to a better situation?

JM: At Cancun the President put forth his proposals for overcoming poverty in the third world. That was to encourage third-world countries to trade more, and to allow more foreign investment in their countries. He figures that will generate more production which will provide more jobs, more people consuming. And I think that in the long-term, that is the prescription for widening the gap again between the rich and the poor.

WM: That kind of leads back to the spiral of debt, doesn't it?

JM: First of all, in terms of trade, I think there is some value in lowering tariffs, for instance, which would allow third-world countries to export more manufactured goods, say, to the United States, because there's higher profit in manufactured goods than there is in the export of raw materials. So I think that would be a good thing, if the administration's recommendation means that it's going to, in fact, lower tariffs that are blocking third-world manufactured exports.

But it also means encouraging third-world countries to

export more agricultural products. I think that the more third-world countries devote their agricultural resources—their land—to the production of export crops—luxury crops, bananas, pineapples—the less land is available to grow food for local consumption. And it is the wealthy who benefit from the export cropping operation. It's the multinationals who control it or it's the large land owners in the third-world countries who control that export agriculture and they're the ones who benefit from it.

It's meaning an increase in malnutrition for the majority in many third-world countries. So that proviso I see as being harmful in the short- and the long-term.

The encouragement of more multinational investment in third-world countries: again, it's placing the resources of that country into the hands of private concerns whose first concern is their own profit and not the economic development of that host country. Because these corporations are so much more powerful than these host countries in which they operate, they can basically call many of the shots. So it will be their profit concerns rather than the longer-term development concerns that will take primary consideration in making decisions about how much of the resource to leave in the ground, how much to mine at this point in time, what to do with it, when to sell it. Decisions about the production and distribution of the goods produced by the multinational will be with a view toward the needs of the multinational itself, and not the host country.

The absence of a more equitable power relationship between the two parties, I think, then points to the need for third-world countries to get their act together in forming groupings to negotiate as a whole with the multinationals so they can't play them off, one against the other, as they negotiate individually with the multinationals as they do at present. WM: Does this lead to the idea of cartels, like OPEC?

JM: Sure. Just as with labor in this country, workers had to organize to bargain collectively. They had no power with management until they organized and bargained as a unit. So, too, third-world countries are beginning to bargain as units. And they can bargain much more effectively. It's a less inequitable relationship of power. That's why the bauxite countries formed an international bauxite association similar to OPEC—to negotiate with the aluminum corporations that were operating in their countries. That's why the banana-producing countries formed UBEC, the Union of Banana Exporting Countries, to try and have more leverage in negotiating with United Fruit, Dole, Del Monte, in the production and distribution of bananas.

And that's why the Andean Pact countries came together in South America to say "The multinationals are picking us off one by one. We have to form a common front to negotiate on a similar basis, so they can't say 'I can get a better deal in Ecuador than I can in Peru, so give us a better deal Peru or we'll go to Ecuador.'"

The six nations of the Andean countries came together and said "You're going to get the same deal from all six of our countries." That kind of coming together is crucial if the countries—just like labor in this country—are going to have any kind of leverage in bargaining with these giant corporations.

WM: The NIEO makes no mention of internal reforms. Many of these third world nations are in desperate need of such reform. How would you propose to carry out that reform?

JM: You're right, there's nothing in the NIEO that guarantees any internal redistribution of wealth or power. It may only benefit the elites. So I think simultaneously, as we're working for the NIEO, we need to be working on many fronts for internal change. One front is in terms of US policy, to try to get economic assistance to be directed at those countries that are willing to make the basic changes, that are willing to focus on the basic needs of their populations first rather than catering to the luxury needs of the few.

We have a limited amount of foreign aid dollars that we give and we attach strings all the time. So why not reward those countries that are willing to make the basic changes. So that's one level that we can take.

A second level we can take is to really support the efforts of groups within third-world countries where changes need to be made. That's supporting the works of missionaries, of unions, of peasant groups, of co-ops, farmer's cooperatives in third-world countries. If we're members of labor unions in this country we can support our brothers and sisters who are struggling to form or maintain the strength of their unions, and bring union solidarity to bear. We can support the efforts of missionaries who are working with the people.

WM: Often, these groups you are talking about are socialist or even communist in nature. How do you see the attitudinal barriers being broken in just the United States? JM: You're right. Many of the groups working for change are socialist—have a socialist economic philosophy—and there are some attitudinal barriers. I think if we found ways of making direct contact with people and discovered how desperately needed the changes are and discovered what socialist actually means in practice and get away from our fear of the Soviet Union taking us over or taking over other countries—because that's not what's happening, say in Nicaragua: the Soviet Union is not taking over—if we could see that in a country like Nicaragua, a mixed model of some free enterprise and some socialism, if we can see how the people are really benefiting in terms of their basic needs being met much better than under Somosa even with the terrible economic problems that Nicaragua has today—the tremendous increase in the literacy rate—if we could see the spreading of health care to people who never dreamed that health care would be available to them, if we could see what actually happens in practice, that things that we value in this country are getting to the people, if we were in touch with that concretely, I think we would oppose the label less: we would be less afraid of the label. What we don't have are the concrete contacts. We don't know people. And that's part of what I'm trying to do: provide links. Direct links into countries like Nicaragua. We can get to know people in concrete efforts and get to see that this really is beneficial.

WM: Is all of that too much to hope for? Is this too idealistic?

JM: It's too hopeful if we think of change taking place in the next six months. But over the long period of time I think the more that we can link our lives with the lives of people in third-world countries and begin to discover how our nation relates to their efforts both positively as well as negatively I think we will be led to want to work for change at the policy level in this country.

We will work for human rights legislation to be applied in terms of the distribution of economic and military assistance. We will work for political change—a change in US policy. And that will make some difference. We will be urging our government to take a more accommodating stance in negotiations for the changes in the international economic order that need to be done. And I think there are a lot of people in this country who are really committed to seeing the benefits that we have shared by all the people of the world. I think they're not only out to get what they can get. There's a tremendous potential for good in this country. I want to try to unlock some of that potential.

Part of it is an educational task. A lot of it is an educational task. And education takes a long time. I think that I can see some slight changes in the years that I've been doing this. I'm not overwhelmed by the magnitude of the problem. There are a lot of people working for change.

I'm very realistic, I think, about what we can hope to accomplish in our lifetime. But if we don't do the things that we can do then those who come after us won't be in a position to do the next step. And the people who come after them in the next generation won't be able to do the next step.

The analogy I like to use is that it's 1850 and we're inventing the airplane. We're working on a wing. And somebody comes along and asks, "What are you going to do when there are thousands of those things in the air? How are you going to deal with air-traffic control? What are you going to do when those things stack up over O'Hare Airport in Chicago?"

And I say, "I don't know what I'm going to do about that. But I'm going to be faithful to the wing." And I really believe that if I develop the wing well, somebody else will develop the fuselage, somebody else will develop the engine and somebody else will deal with O'Hare someday. But if I'm not faithful to the wing, there's not going to be an airplane. And it's 1850 and I want to be faithful to the little bit that I can do now so that Jesus, who is Lord of history, will take my little bit and put it together with the little bit of everyone else. And the Kingdom of God is going to be built. But not necessarily in my lifetime.

WM: In reading your book and in what you've just said, there seems to be a Christian base in all this. Is that an integral part of this?

JM: It is for me. My faith impels me to action, but my membership in the human community, even if I weren't thinking in terms of my membership in the body of Christ, would impel me to action. But I feel such a strong call in terms of the Old Testament prophets, in terms of Jesus' call to be a peace-maker—to hunger and to thirst for justice.

And then I see in the lives of people who are deeply

spiritual as well as people who are working hard for social change, I see a perseverance, a fidelity, in their efforts. It's not just a lark that they're involved in. I think it's their fidelity to prayer and their sense that Jesus is Lord of history and needs their little bit and walks with them, guides them through the desert places, as Yahweh promises. It's my Christian faith that helps me to be able to persevere and remain faithful in the long run and not to be discouraged about the little bit that I can do. Because my little bit gets multiplied by the Lord in terms of all the little bits that others do. So my faith provides a tremendous incentive as well as a call. And it provides a real comfort that in the desert places of discouragement, of the people not buying what I'm saying, that I really believe that the Lord uses those moments, that Yahweh does guide us and give us relief in those desert places.

WM: So the church should provide its support?

JM: It is in many parts of the world. The church in Latin America, for instance, is a powerful source for support of the poor. They have been, particularly my own Roman Catholic Church, as well as the other Christian churches, they have really stood with the poor. They've worked hard to enable them to organize and to realize their rights and their dignity. And I say the church is the only force—institutional force—in Latin America that can confront the repression and the inequities of the policies of many of the military dictatorships. So the church is a vital force and it's paying for it in martyrdom. But out of the blood of martyrs, I think, is the hope for the future.

WM: Do you see the huge movement towards peace in Europe as demonstrated through huge rallies against nuclear weapons as spreading across the ocean to the United States?

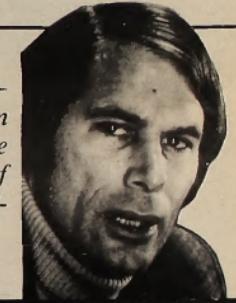
JM: I really do. One good example. A priest friend of mine in Norfolk, VA, which is the heart of navy country, was at a national meeting a couple of weeks ago, and he's never been involved in social issues before. But he came to this meeting of *Pax Christi*, which is a Catholic peace fellowship movement in this country and internationally, and he said "I always believed that these weapons were so horrible that they would never be used." But he said, "The game has changed. Now the policy makers in this country are talking

*'The church is the only force—
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military dictatorships.'*

about fighting and winning a limited nuclear war. The unthinkable is now becoming thinkable. And when that change took place," he said, "I had to start looking into it, and I had to start becoming involved."

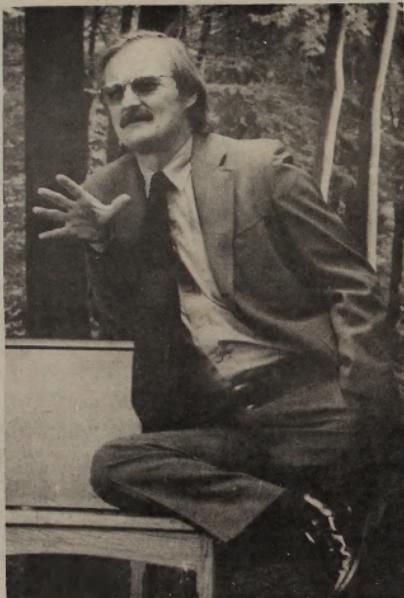
And I think that's the change that has happened in many people. That is that some of us are becoming aware of the horror, the absolute horror, of what happens when these weapons are fired. We are now being told that we need to prepare to fight and that we can, in fact, win.

A friend of mine is a 16-year-old high school student in Seattle. Her mother was telling me that her youth group was on a retreat and the question of nuclear warfare was being discussed. She said that absolutely every one of those 16-year-old high school juniors talked about it not in terms of if but when. When these weapons would be used. That in their minds, it was no longer a question of whether they would be used, it was just a question of when. I think when our attitude changes like that, either a profound pessimism sets in, or a desire for change sets in in people. I think we're probably witnessing both. More pessimism and therefore "I'll get what I can get." But at the same time more people saying "I've got to stop this." And I think that's what we're beginning to witness in this country.





The year of Wartburg, Waverly and the World began, fittingly enough, with a convocation by Ingrid Walter, who has worked in refugee resettlement for the past 30 years. Walter called on the convocation audience to love their neighbors and respond to the call of the world's refugees.



Wartburg also welcomed a new dean of faculty, Dr. Edwin Welch came to Wartburg from Lakeland College in Wisconsin. Welch gained fame as the man with the dung beetle after drawing an analogy to education and the scarab's task in a *Des Moines Register* profile.

Political satirist Donald Kaul, a columnist for the *Des Moines Register*, visited campus in late September as part of the convocation series. Kaul, who satirized recent presidents, began his day at Wartburg with KRAWL (Kaul's Run Across Wartburg's Lawn), a parody of the statewide bike ride he co-sponsors each year with fellow columnist John Karras.

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**IN
REVIEW:**

Term quiet, not dead

It was a relatively quiet term at Wartburg. But the campus was, by no means, dead.

In December over 230 students protested the requirement that another student would be forced to fulfill the Wartburg Plan requirements for general education, even though that student was transferring to another school at the end of the year. Dean Edwin Welch responded to the protest noting that the GER is the identity of Wartburg.

The college began the search process for a new financial aid director following the resignation of current director, Craig Green, who

resigned his post to accept a vice presidency at Westminster College in Salt Lake City, UT. A replacement is expected to be hired within the next few days. Dr. Chris Schmidt, associate professor of physics, also tendered his resignation. Schmidt has accepted a post as Waverly's director of public works.

And Welch began a revision of the school's committee system. The changes are designed to give faculty members more time to teach.

Here, in pictures, is a review of some of the other stories that made the news in the Fall of 1981.

The Knight football team highlighted a successful season with a Homecoming victory over Dubuque, 27-26. Freshman quarterback Gary Walljasper set a school record for passing in a single game to lead the Knights to the win.



Angry Grossmann Hall residents "seeded" from the rest of the campus, complaining of unfair treatment. Dorm residents charged that the dorm, the oldest residence hall on campus, was being neglected by the administration. The dorm later rejoined the campus.



No year would be official without Outfly. Students gathered on the president's lawn Sept. 30 to request the traditional holiday. A bonfire, parties and a dance were all part of the evening's activities.



The death of a 1981 graduate shocked the campus in late October. The body of Vicki Klotzbach was found near her Iowa City apartment. Dr. Elmer Hertel, a long-time biology professor at Wartburg, died in November at age 72.

Wartburg, Waverly and the World manifested itself in a number of ways throughout the term. In November, Student Senate sponsored a community day to help Waverly residents rake leaves and winterize their homes. An Oxfam fast, which provided money for food for the third world, was evidence of the program's worldwide aspect.



Dr. Julian Jaynes, a Princeton psychologist, closed the term's convocation schedule with a lecture on his theories dealing with the bicameral mind.



The college launched a pilot program in an effort to conserve energy. The program included lowering the ceiling in a pilot classroom to lower heating costs and adding additional light control to lower lighting costs.

The Parthenon Dancers of Greece were one of the features of Wartburg's Artist Series. The dancers entertained the Wartburg audience with traditional dance and music from Greece. The Gregg Smith Singers were also spotlighted in a first-term Artist Series performance.

The Wartburg Players offered Shakespeare with a western twist. The players performed the Bard's *Taming of a Shrew* in a western setting for their fall production.



A snow storm provided the campus with a "December look" just in time for finals week. Meanwhile students prepared to get snowed under in a different way.



Byron Allmandinger readies himself to stop a shot (left), then goes to his knees to secure the save (right). The junior goalkeeper played a vital part in the Knights' 8-1-1 record.

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SPORT SCENE:

Soccer team endures problems, has impressive season

Although the Wartburg soccer team made an impressive showing this season, the program could still be facing some problems, according to Coach Robert Emory.

"The biggest problem soccer is facing right now is the number of schools in our immediate area where soccer is a varsity sport," Emory said.

According to Emory, the only colleges in Iowa that include soccer as a varsity sport are Marycrest, Coe, Cornell, Grinnell, Graceland and Wartburg.

"I had some parents at Des Moines tell me that their sons were graduating from high school and were wondering where they could play varsity soccer. I said there were only five or six schools in Iowa," Emory said.

One problem is that no one in the Iowa Conference, except Wartburg, considers soccer a varsity sport, and that causes some problems when it comes to scheduling games.

"Coe, Cornell and Grinnell play four or five non-conference games and then have a five-game schedule in the Midwest Conference," Emory said. "Not being in the conference, we have to arrange all of our games wherever we can find a non-conference team with a vacant spot in its schedule."

Emory explained that Luther College has an active soccer program on a club basis.

"I talked to some of their players about the possibilities of their achieving varsity status, but they did not seem to be intent on doing that because of the distance they would have to travel," Emory said.

Luther's soccer program is currently getting support from the institution, which, according to Emory, is something Wartburg's program didn't have at the start.

"All institutions are facing problems in the athletic budget," Emory said. That is one of the major reasons many schools aren't going ahead with a soccer program.

Emory added, "UNI's soccer club is interested in getting official recognition from the institution, but there are various internal pressures to keep soccer from becoming a varsity sport."

Emory thinks the budget is a matter that should be between the athletic director and the individual coach.

"Although our budget is not an enormous one, I feel it is adequate. Our athletic department has made a commitment to us through new uniforms, game balls and nets to build a viable soccer program at Wartburg," Emory said.

Wartburg's program also seems to be at a slight disadvantage when it comes to recruiting new players.

"We are as involved as other sports in contacting prospective students and encouraging them to come to Wartburg," Emory said. "But when we are trying to recruit the same player as Coe or Grinnell, we find ourselves at a disadvantage, because soccer is a new program at Wartburg. Although, some players do like the idea of knowing they'll get some playing time in."

Emory also finds himself wondering which players will be staying at Wartburg and which ones will be transferring because of their areas of study.

"We have a lot of players at Wartburg who are in a pre-professional program, which means that they will be leaving after two or three years. That makes me wonder who will be here and who will be transferring," Emory said. "At the beginning of the season we had some key injuries, which worried me a great deal, but within two weeks we had people who were very adequately replacing the others."

All in all, Emory sees his teams progressing each season.

"I believe we have had the best team this year since I've been at Wartburg," said an enthusiastic Emory.

According to Emory, some of the high points of the season came with games at Grinnell, Marycrest and Drake.

"I thought it was respectable to play a divisional champion, Grinnell, and lose by only one goal (2-1)," Emory said. "It was a tremendous asset to our team. One can only look in retrospect, but if that game would have come toward the end of the season, the result would have been different. We were still not functioning completely together as a team (when we played Grinnell early in the season)."

The game at Marycrest gave Wartburg one of its strongest second-half performances of the season.

"We were behind at halftime, kicked two goals in the second half and won the game (2-1)," Emory said.

The game at Drake was the first time the Knights shut out an opponent this year. Wartburg beat the Bulldog's club team 5-0.

Emory thought the team maintained a strong defense all season, but saw some weaknesses in the passing game.

"Our passing needs improvement," Emory said. "Many times we had a breakdown in team play because of the concern to achieve individual stardom. Instead of passing the ball, we dribbled it a lot, and found ourselves having to play a quick defensive game instead of an offensive match."

The Knights finished the season with an impressive 8-1 record, losing only the opening game at Grinnell.

The season was highlighted by fine individual play as well, Emory said. Senior Ali Bebbin scored a career high of 15 goals. Junior Fook Hee Chan had an outstanding year at forward. Junior Byron Almandinger had an impressive season as the goalkeeper. Sophomore Fernando Ramirez was probably the best and most consistent defensive player on the field.

Bebbin said it is unusual for a player to score in nine straight games like he did, but he was pleased with his season.

He added, "There were a lot of individual sacrifices, which led to a really super team. Unfortunately, most of the really good games were on the road so our fans couldn't see them."

Two key players were lost for the season in the first two games. Junior Lody Ranti pulled ligaments in his knee against Grinnell and freshman Dan Skay suffered a broken leg against the Cedar Falls Soccer Club.

Two freshmen, who should prove to be assets to the team next year, according to Emory, are Michael Brinck and Joe Mundfrom.

Things have evidently come a long way since Emory started working with the soccer club in 1979.

"When I first started, it was difficult to even get eight players on the field for practice," Emory said. "Now we have an average of 15 players at each practice, with 25 players comprising the team."

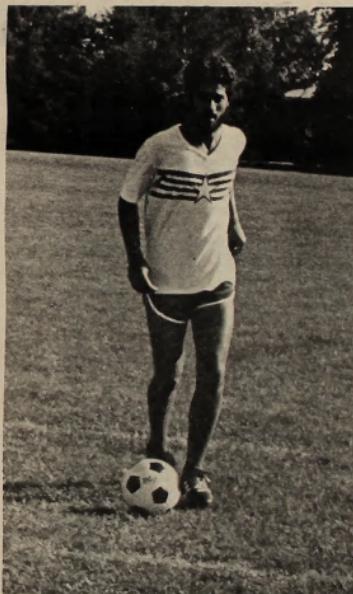
Emory added, "The fan support has grown tremendously, from a handful of curious spectators in 1979 to an average of 125 fans at home games this year. Soccer is one of the most rapidly occurring games in the country, but most Iowa programs aren't as well developed as those in other states. Every small college in North Carolina has a varsity soccer program with at least a 15 to 20 game schedule."

Emory was "very pleased with season over all," especially when considering that a few games were played in mud and slush.

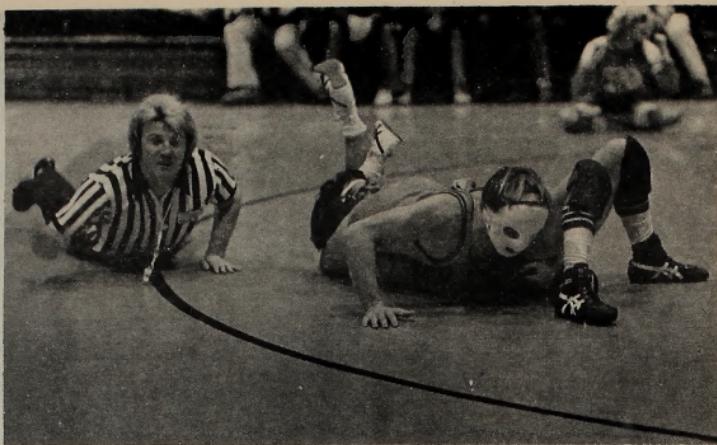
"Most of the players I have, other than foreign players, have never played soccer before they came to Wartburg," Emory said. "For us to have the season as we have had is just tremendous."



Sophomore Carlos Ramirez keeps an eye on his shot as it sails past the Cedar Falls goalie. Ramirez scored two goals in the Knights' 3-2 victory.



Wartburg's leading scorer, senior Ali Bebbin, works on his dribbling in practice. Bebbin scored 15 goals during the 10-game season.



Referee Gene Luttrell signals a pin by sophomore Mike Hogan over Wisconsin-Platteville's Don Donar. The Knights did not fare as well as Hogan in the meet, though. Platteville, ranked in the Division Three Top 10, beat Wartburg, 27-20.

Four letterwinners return, lead Wartburg mat hopes

Coach Dick Walker's wrestling team opened its season with a young and inexperienced team, leaving doubt that the Knights can repeat as Iowa Conference runners-up.

Walker, in his 14th year as head coach, welcomed back only four lettermen and three regulars to the 1981-82 squad.

Two of the returners, junior Scott Becker and sophomore Mike Hogan, were Iowa Conference champs last year. The other returning regular is senior Mark Arjes, a two-time IAC place winner. These three give the Knights a good base on which to build.

Wartburg will have a tough time repeating as conference runner-up, however, as seven regulars from last year are no longer in the line-up.

Five of those wrestlers were seniors last season, while the other two, senior Dennis Delp and junior Steph Hansen, are not out for wrestling this year. Delp was a two-time conference runner-up, who missed his sophomore year because of a knee injury.

Wartburg's biggest loss may be Curt Sauer, who won three IAC titles at 177 pounds. The other regulars from last season's squad who are gone include Bob Gallagher (118), Steve DeNeut (126), Mike Olson (142) and Rich Wagner (167).

With only 13 wrestlers on this year's team, Walker has said, "Our big problem is that we don't have enough kids. But the ones we have are pretty good."

Arjes has a 46-23-3 record for Wartburg and is being moved up from the 150-pound weight class he has manned for three years. He will wrestle at either 158 or 167 this season. Arjes claimed the 157-pound class trophy at the Luther Takedown Tournament in Decorah in November.

"Arjes is an outstanding wrestler," Walker said. "He wrestles well on the mat and is excellent on his feet. He is the best technical wrestler on the team."

Becker owns a 34-11 career record and has pinned 28 of his foes. Last year he had a 25-6-1 mark

with 19 falls and came within one win of placing in the NCAA Division Three Nationals.

"Becker is the most proficient pinner we've ever had here," Walker said. "He must develop so he can beat the real class wrestlers. He needs more confidence and better technique."

Hogan won the conference crown at 134 as a freshman last year. He sported a 20-9 record on route to his IAC title and qualified for the National Tournament.

Walker said, "Hogan had a very good freshman year and we hope he will continue where he left off. He needs to improve on his feet, but I think he has a good chance to repeat as the conference champ."

Wartburg's other returning letterman is junior Ryan Abel, who will wrestle at 158 or 167. Abel had a 7-10 record last season and owns a 12-18 career record for the Knights.

"Abel mainly needs mat time" to gain experience, Walker said. "He needs to improve his feet technique and get off the bottom more quickly."

With all the losses, there will be several new faces in the line-up, although Walker doesn't have anyone to wrestle at 126. Five freshmen have been placed in the starting line-up for Wartburg, but Walker said all are good prospects.

"It's a young line-up, but that's not a big problem," Walker said. "Right now all the freshmen must make the adjustment to college wrestling."

One of the Knights' first-year men, Joe Baumgartner, has made 150 a strong weight, according to Walker. Baumgartner was Wartburg's lone champ at the Cornell Invitational Tournament in Mount Vernon earlier this season.

Baumgartner, Becker and Hogan all wrestled at Don Bosco, a high school wrestling powerhouse in Gilbertville, before coming to Wartburg.

Baumgartner is one of three Knight rookies, along with Mike Schick and Keith Lienhard, who worked a year or more before enrolling at Wartburg.

"Baumgartner has a lot of potential," Walker said. Lienhard has been the Knights' 142-pounder, while Schick is at 190. Both qualified for the Iowa High School State Meet during their high school days.

Walker calls Lienhard, Schick and another 190-pound freshman, Roger Pagel, "good prospects."

Another promising freshman, according to Walker, is Scott Ruhnke at 177. He and Schick were both runners-up at the Luther Tournament in November. Ruhnke also had a good high school background and wrestled in the Iowa State High School Tournament.

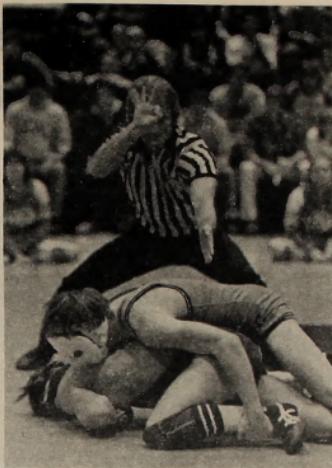
The other freshman starter in the Wartburg line-up is Bing Miller at 118. Walker calls him, "a good learner."

Rounding out the small squad are juniors Mark Zacharisen and Vern Mohlis and sophomore Jay Bean.

The Knights have a tough schedule again this year. Earlier in the season they competed in the UNI Tournament, which annually draws some of the top wrestlers in the country. They also have faced the University of Wisconsin-Platteville, which was ranked eighth in the *Amateur Wrestling News* NCAA Division Three Pre-Season Poll.

Three other teams on the Knights' schedule were also ranked in the top 20 of that poll. Buena Vista was 15th, Augustana of Rock Island, IL, was 17th and Central was 19th.

Both Buena Vista and Central are IIAC members and Walker expects them to finish as the top two teams in the conference.



Before scoring his fall, sophomore Mike Hogan is awarded three points for a near fall.

Wartburg runners successful despite loss of All-American

Wartburg's cross country season was a success, even though the team was without All-American Doug Rogers.

Rogers, who earned NCAA Division Three All-American status last year, decided not to return for his senior year at Wartburg.

The Knights still managed to finish third in the Iowa Conference, behind Luther and Central. The Norsemen, who have captured all but two team titles in cross country since 1964, out-distanced Central by one point, 43-44. Wartburg finished with 50 points.

Coach John Kurtz said before the season started that the Knights would be a solid team without an excellent runner. Kurtz was named co-Coach of the Year in the Iowa Conference following the league meet.

Wartburg took ninth in the NCAA Division Three Regional Meet to end the season, but failed to qualify for the Nationals. Luther placed sixth in the Regionals, while Central was 13th.

Sophomore Scott Smith led Wartburg this year. He finished as the Knights' top runner in six meets and second in two others. Smith also captured seventh place in the conference meet with a five-mile time of 26:52.

Senior Denis Huston placed eighth in the conference, while sophomore Steve Rogers, Doug's brother, was ninth. Another sophomore, Todd Martensen was 12th, freshman Wayne McClintock was 14th, junior Brad Knutson was 15th and freshman Dan Huston, Denis' brother, was 17th.

Steve Rogers and Dan Huston were the only Knights to finish ahead of Smith in a meet. Rogers was 32nd in the Regionals, while Smith was 50th, and Huston took 25th in the Luther Invitational, while Smith was 36th.

Wartburg claimed team titles in the Simpson Invitational, the Wartburg Invitational and in a triangular against St. Olaf and Luther. The Knights also placed second in the Iowa College Meet, behind Luther.



Wartburg cross country runners stay grouped in a pack at the Homecoming Alumni Run.

Meyer driving Knights back on road to success

First-year coach Kathy Meyer is trying to bring Wartburg's women's basketball and volleyball programs out of a rut and back on the road to success.

Although the 1981 volleyball squad still lost more often than it won, and while it's still too early to tell what this year's basketball team will do, it appears that the Knights are no longer spinning their wheels and are making forward progress.

"Sometimes you get in a rut where you get so used to losing that you don't know what it's like to win anymore," says Meyer.

Meyer was born in Mayville, ND, and graduated from Mayville-Portland High School. She attended Concordia College of Minnesota where she received a Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education and Biology. She earned her Masters Degree at South Dakota State University in 1981 where she also was a graduate assistant and assistant basketball coach.

"As a team we improved immensely from our first game to our last game," Meyer says of this year's volleyball squad.

"We never did really reach a peak."

The season started off slowly for the Knights as they dropped 12 of their first 15 matches. However, Meyer's young squad came on strong in the second half of the season going 11-11-2 over the last 24 matches and missed qualifying for the state tournament by three points. Junior Nancy Delp missed the District Tournament and Meyer thinks Wartburg may have been able to make up those three points had Delp been in the line-up.

Sophomore Sue Miner spikes the ball over the net, while freshman Lori Schafer studies the action.



Meyer is expecting a much better season next year, because the Knights lose no graduating players off this year's team.

Besides Delp, who was voted Most Valuable Player this year by her teammates, the Knights will return starting sophomores Sue Lynch, Sue Miner and Lori Hawn; and freshman Mary Reis.

Lynch was voted Most Valuable Spiker by teammates and Miner was probably the most consistent player on the squad this year, according to Meyer.

Hawn was another consistent player for Wartburg, and Reis did an excellent job playing in the front row.

Meyer is also working with a very young basketball team this year. There is one junior, 10 sophomores and three freshmen on the roster.

The Knights split their first six games of the season, and Meyer says they are "improving with every game." She is especially pleased with the play of her squad inside, under the basket.

One of the reasons for Wartburg's good inside game is 5'11" sophomore Lynn Dose. Dose is averaging over 19 points per game playing at both center and forward.

Also helping out inside is 5'10" junior Diane Smith, who, along with Dose, is a co-captain of the team. Meyer says Smith "has been doing a super job."

"Once she gets her confidence going she does a lot better."

Wartburg also has a pair of returning letter-winners to back up Dose and Smith inside. They are sophomores Roxane Jedlicka and Leah Lindeman. Jedlicka is 6'0" and Lindeman is 6'1".

Meyer is also very high on 5'6" freshman guard LeAnn Bollum.

"She's got a good head on her shoulders. She can see everything that's happening on the court, which has really helped us a lot."

Bollum, from Goodhue, MN, is the only non-Iowan on the roster, and Meyer attributes her good court sense to playing the five-on-five, full-court game in high school. Iowa plays the six-on-six half-court game in its high schools and Meyer thinks this has been a hindrance to Iowa players in college.

"The excellent players are going to adjust fine," she says.

"[But] the girls that really want to play basketball end up getting frustrated, because all of a sudden they're learning a new game."

Sophomore Robin Gray and Lynch round out the starting five, and another sophomore, Brenda Smith, is the first substitute.

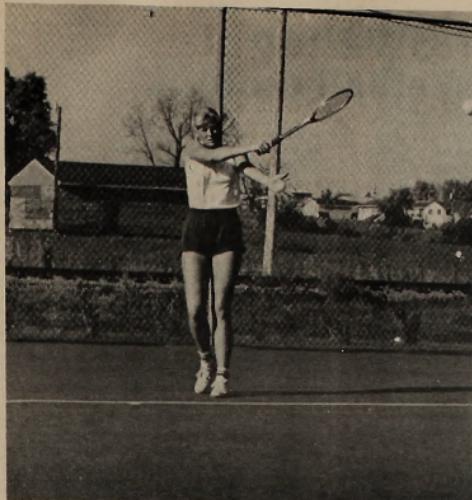
Meyer has had to battle the problem of a losing tradition in Wartburg's women's athletic programs, but she says that hasn't been a major difficulty.

"The girls want to play, which is the start of a tradition. I think that they can do it if they get more confidence in their abilities. Sometimes people don't realize the potential they have, and they underestimate what they can really do. I think that's the problem here."

"It hasn't been a struggle for me, because everything's been so positive."

"As long as they're trying to do their best, and want to do their best, it'll come by itself. Once you taste that win you'll want to taste it all the time."

If Meyer's first year as a head coach is any indication of things to come, the Knights should be enjoying the taste of victory more often in the future.



Sophomore Carla Niemeyer follows through her return shot in tennis action. The women's team finished the season with a disappointing 1-8 record, although the top six was composed of five sophomores and a freshman.



Junior Linda Begalske, the Knight's leading golfer, watches as her practice putt approaches the cup. The golfers also had a young team, and Coach Ernest Oppermann thinks it will be a good squad next fall.

Young women's teams gain experience in trying seasons

Wartburg's women's tennis, golf and cross country teams are all looking to the future after completing less than exceptional seasons. The cross country team was the only one of the three squads that had a senior as a regular, so the future looks bright for each team.

Women's tennis

Wartburg's female netters suffered through a tough season this fall, winning just one meet during the nine-meet schedule.

The Knights' lone win was an 8-1 victory over Coe, but Wartburg could muster no more than three points in any of its other eight meets.

Coach Nancy Anderson said, "It was a disappointing season. The talent was better than the record indicates."

Sophomore Nadine Zelle, who was not out for tennis as a freshman, handled the chore of playing in the number-one singles spot. Freshman Theresa Farrer started the season at fourth-flight singles, but moved up to the number-two spot by season's end.

Sophomores Melissa Jellings and Carla Niemeyer rounded out the top four, while sophomores Patty Fisher and Donna Foelske competed at fifth- and sixth-flight singles.

Women's golf

On the surface, the casual observer might think the women's golf team wasn't very good, but Coach Ernest Oppermann would be quick to disagree.

The women sported a young team, with no seniors, and finished in the lower half of the team standings in most meets. But Oppermann said before the season began that it would be a learning year.

"I'm proud of the girls," Oppermann said. "We've got the nucleus for a fine women's team next year."

Junior Linda Begalske was the Knights' top golfer this season. She consistently had the lowest score for the squad.

Other members of the team who saw a lot of action were juniors Debra Greenley and Lisa Vote, sophomores Kathy Koppenhaver and Linda Poggenpohl and freshman Kym Powell.

Women's cross country

The women's cross country team also lacked proven experience this fall, as only one member, senior Kay Kurtz, returned from last year's squad.

Coach Ron Alexander was happy with this year's squad even though its best performances were usually good enough to place only near the middle of the pack in its meets.

"I was very pleased with the season considering the experience of the participants," Alexander said of his young team's season.

The women ended the season with a sixth-place performance in the Regional Meet. Junior Chris Narog finished in 23rd place to lead the Knights in that meet.

Other runners who placed in several meets for Wartburg were sophomores Sherry Foy and Kris Holten and freshmen Rondi Lund, Kristi Hansen and Liisa Carlstrom.

Loss of eight lettermen dampens basketball outlook

Coach Lewis "Buzz" Levick's basketball team opened the season with just five lettermen, causing many questions about the Knights' success this year.

Even though the Knight cagers issued letters to 13 players last year, and graduated only two of those, they are, in general, an inexperienced team.

The returning lettermen are seniors John Dickcut and Dana Uhlenhopp and juniors Mark Merritt, Greg Schmitz and Bobby Garrison.

The key loss was center Matt Ellis, who graduated last spring after earning *Basketball Weekly* Third-Team NCAA Division Three All-America honors. "The Franchise" led the Knights in both scoring and rebounding last year. He averaged 21.2 points per game (ppg) and pulled down 242 rebounds.

Ellis scored 1406 points and had 752 rebounds during his three-year varsity career, ranking him third and sixth on those all-time leader lists. He played in 76 varsity contests at Wartburg.

The two-time first team All-Iowa Conference performer also converted 55.3 per cent (602-1039) of his field goal attempts and 78.6 per cent (202-257) of his free throw tries during his career. He was also a second team All-Conference member as a sophomore.

The other graduate is Wartburg Admissions Counselor Jim Sampson. He earned Wartburg's Most-Improved Player Award twice and scored 474 points and grabbed 404 rebounds in 66 varsity games over a three-year span.

Senior Tony Burbach and junior Zager Wordlaw opened last season as the starting guards, but both are out the first term because of academic ineligibility. Burbach, a three-time letterwinner, and Wordlaw, who has lettered since his freshman year, should both be back in uniform Jan. 5, when the second-

term season begins with a game at Graceland.

Burbach, the Knights' third leading scorer (10.3 ppg) last year, despite playing several games with a severely sprained wrist, was a second team All-Conference pick last year. He has scored 631 points (8.4 ppg) and has 206 rebounds in 75 games for Wartburg.

Wordlaw led the Knights in both shooting categories last season and has made 56.3 per cent (89-158) of his field goal tries and 85.4 per cent (70-82) of his free throw attempts in 43 games at Wartburg.

Four other lettermen last year did not return to this year's team. Tim Burbach, Tony's brother, who played in 25 of the Knights' 26 games as a freshman last year, transferred to Southwest Minnesota State. Seniors Dave Arns and Gary Fries decided not to go out for the team this year, and Jeff O'Brien, a sophomore last year, did not return to Wartburg.

Although the Knights lack experience, there still is talent on the team.

Merritt was the Knights' second leading scorer last year. He tallied 329 points for a 12.7 ppg average. The 6'4" forward was picked for All-Conference Honorable Mention Honors as a sophomore. Merritt, who scored 32 points in a 99-98 loss to Dordt earlier this season, connected on 54.1 per cent of his field goal attempts last year.

Dickcut, in his fourth year on the varsity, has been moved from forward to center. Dickcut, 6'6", appears more at home at the center spot, where he played in high school. He scored in double figures in each of Wartburg's first six games this year. Dickcut entered his final season of play with 497 points in 73 games. Last year he averaged 6.3 ppg.

Schmitz, the other starting forward, is considered the team's best inside defensive player. He earned a



Junior Greg Schmitz drives to the hoop for a lay-in.



Rich Barnett, a sophomore forward, goes up for an uncontested jump shot.



John Dickcut, senior center, watches the basket, hoping his shot will go through the net.

starting berth midway through his sophomore season. He scored only 52 points last year, but surpassed that number in his first four outings this season, including a 21-point outburst against Dordt.

Garris and Uhlenhopp have been the starters in the Knight backcourt this season.

Garris, 6'7", started in about half of Wartburg's games as a sophomore. He averaged 5.6 ppg last year and has scored 226 points in two years of varsity ball. Garris is probably the quickest of the Knight guards and displayed that with several drives through the Dordt defense, while scoring 22 points in that game.

Uhlenhopp, 6'2", saw limited action as a junior because of back problems. He is considered a smart player, though, and makes few mistakes.

The bench has been Wartburg's questionmark during the early season.

Dan DeVries, a 6'8" sophomore, is the only reserve with any varsity experience, and he has little. DeVries played a little in three varsity contests as a freshman before joining the junior varsity squad to gain playing experience.

DeVries has looked vastly improved in Wartburg's early games, though, and should supply the Knights with a good back-up center.

Wartburg also has the services of several other players from last year's junior varsity squad, which finished with a 16-2 record. Juniors Steve Schulz, Joe Landau and Sheldon Youngberg and sophomores Rich Barnett, Jim Paige and Scott Klever have all moved up to the varsity, with Schulz, Barnett and Paige seeing the most action from that group. The other member of the squad is junior Todd Mueller, who played for the J.V. team as a freshman, but missed last season with a knee injury.



Dan DeVries, a 6'8" sophomore, shoots over a St. Olaf defender in a game earlier this year. Wartburg dumped the Oles 68-46.



Senior Mark Merritt (30) lofts up a shot after the official calls a foul on a St. Olaf player. Merritt scored 329 points for the Knights last season.



Senior Dana Uhlenhopp (in front) and junior Mark Merritt (in back) fight for a rebound with several St. Olaf players. Senior John Dickut (52) and junior Greg Schmitz (4) watch the action.



Junior Brad Smoldt looks for a Morningside defender to block and open a hole for a Knight running back.



Senior Mike Ward breaks through a small gap in the line to pick up yardage as sophomore Brian Sauerbeck (63) blocks several William Penn players. Ward injured a knee later in the game and was lost for the season.

Knights re-Warded for '82 after second-place finish

Despite the loss of the top two rushers and the leading two wide receivers, Wartburg's football hopes are not dim after tying for second place in the Iowa Conference.

The Knights' hopes have been brightened with the decision of senior Mike Ward to stay at Wartburg another year. Ward, along with freshman quarterback Gary Walljasper, who established several Wartburg records in his first year of college ball, should supply Coach Don Canfield with a good one-two punch on offense next year.

Ward rushed for 259 yards for the Knights this fall, but suffered a knee injury in the first quarter of Wartburg's third game of the year, against William Penn.

The 6'4" 210-pound tailback has another year of eligibility, though, because he didn't participate in football as a freshman or a sophomore. NCAA rules allow a player to compete an extra season if he doesn't participate as a freshman.

Canfield said he liked the NCAA rule, because "it allows the player in Division Three to participate in sports for four years, even if he is injured during his college career." NCAA Division Three schools can't give athletic aid to students like Division One and Two colleges.

Canfield added, "The rule also gives Mike more diversity in his college curriculum."

Ward was the Knights' top rusher until the injury cut his season short as Wartburg beat William Penn, 24-21, in overtime.

"I remember breaking off tackle on a fourth down situation," Ward said. "My cleats dug in real good, my knee locked and one of their players drove his helmet right through it."

Ward tore the medial collateral and anterior cruciate ligaments in his left knee on the play.

The medial collateral ligament, on the inside of the knee, was stretched, but the anterior cruciate, located between the femur and tibia bones, was torn away from the bone. Surgery was required to repair

the knee by a process doctors call "restructuring." A hole was drilled through the femur, and the ligament was clipped, holding it in its right place.

Ward had a cast on the leg for two months. He started therapy after the cast was removed, Nov. 17.

Ward played end as a junior and caught 17 passes for 155 yards, but was moved to tailback this fall. He also scored 26 points for the Knights before he was knocked out of action in September.

Senior Rich Herrington stepped in to replace Ward, and had an excellent season, however. He led the Knights with 643 yards rushing and 44 points.

Fullback Reese Dodd, a senior, who led Wartburg rushers in 1980 with 187 yards, was the team's second-leading ground gainer this year with 118 attempts for 543 yards. Dodd also caught 23 passes for 309 yards this fall, the third-highest total on the squad.

Wartburg will also lose its top two pass catchers, seniors Ken Frost and Rod Feddersen, to graduation.

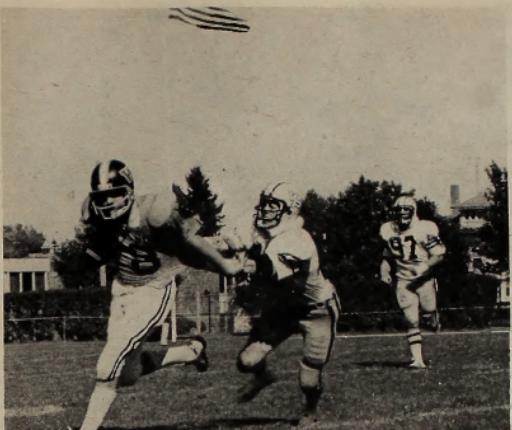
Frost set several Wartburg records this fall and, earned First-Team All-Iowa Conference honors. The 6'4" tight end caught 46 passes this fall, breaking the old record of 39, set by Dan Hanson in 1976. Frost gained 564 yards through the air.

He also set a career reception mark with 85 catches, surpassing the old record of 74, set by Bob Larson between 1965 and 1967.

Feddersen caught 35 passes for 444 yards and tied the school record with seven touchdown receptions.

Walljasper, a left-handed passer from Marshalltown, broke five Wartburg records and tied another, leading the Knights to a 6-3 record over all and 5-2 in conference play.

Walljasper surpassed three records set by Gary Ross in 1978. He broke Ross' single-season completed pass record of 114, by connecting on 132 of his 236 passes. Walljasper threw for 1567 yards and had 1417 yards of total offense, bettering Ross' marks of 1260 yards in each category.



Freshman quarterback Gary Walljasper tries to break the grip of a William Penn defensive player. Walljasper led the Iowa Conference in passing and set five Wartburg records this fall.

The freshman also broke two records set by Paul Specht in the 1960s. Walljasper passed for 316 yards in Wartburg's 27-26 win over Dubuque, topping Specht's single game record of 299, set against Upper Iowa in 1966. Walljasper also threw 12 touchdown strikes, topping Specht's total of 11 in 1968.

Walljasper evened the Wartburg record for completed passes in a game, when he connected on 24 of 38 attempts against Dubuque. He shares that record with Specht and Dave Ellers.

Two other players established new records for Wartburg. Junior Dennis Washington returned a kickoff 99 yards for a touchdown in a 13-12 loss at Luther. Another junior, Dan Rund, returned to Wartburg after a year's absence and broke Tom Zackery's single-season punting average record. Rund averaged 39.5 yards per punt to edge Zackery's 1969 average of 39.3.

Wartburg also set three team records this fall in team passing yards in a season (1567), team passing yards in a game (316) and team total offense in a season (2997 yards).

Four players were conference leaders in the final statistics. Walljasper led the league in passing with 1304 yards. Herrington's 44 points led that category. Frost topped the conference in receiving with 35 receptions and Rund's punting average of 38.6 was also good for first place.

Ironically, Frost was the only player from that group to garner First Team All-Iowa Conference honors.

Senior Bob Hutchison, a first team all-conference linebacker, led Wartburg with 89 tackles. He was followed in that category by sophomore Jeff Glaw, 71, senior Mike Konicek, 55, sophomore Reg Leonard, 45, and senior Bob Ringstad, 42.

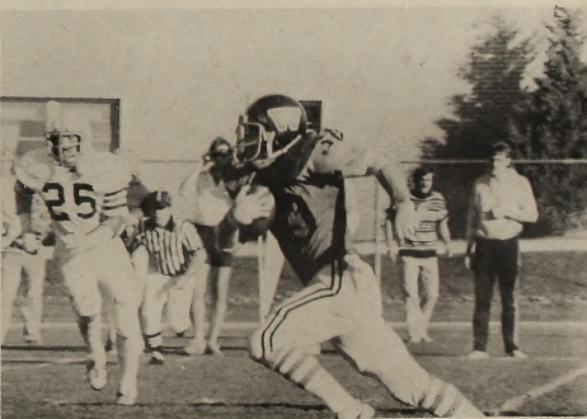
Konicek led Wartburg with six pass interceptions, while Glaw recovered six fumbles to lead the team in that category.

Freshman Gary Ewald, who didn't even plan to play football for the Knights, converted 10 of 15 extra point kicks and four of six field goal tries for 22 points, ranking him fourth in scoring for Wartburg.

Central dethroned defending-champion Dubuque to claim the conference crown, while Buena Vista tied with the Knights for second place.



A dejected Mike Ward, senior, watches the action from the sideline. Ward rushed for over 250 yards for the Knights before injuring his left knee in the third game of the season.



Senior Rich Herrington, Wartburg's leading rusher this fall, looks for running room as he heads up field.



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